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Diary and Time Saver for 1910. Chicago: Laird and Lee.

This is one of the most useful diaries we have seen.

Exercises in Geometry. By GRACE LAWRENCE EDGEOTT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Pp. 81.

The exercises in this book have been arranged in groups in such an order that it is in the nature of an appendix to the Harvard "Syllabus of Propositions in Geometry." They have been collected from various standard texts, from college entrance examinations and some have been evolved by the author.

Plane Trigonometry. By EDWARD R. ROBBINS. New York: American Book Company. Pp. 166. 60 cents.

This book is intended for high school and college preparatory courses. It is illustrated in the usual manner, but the diagrams are more than usually clear-cut and elucidating. No special tables are furnished, though the chapter on logarithms explains the use of tables in general.

The work is sound and teachable, and is written in clear and concise language, in a style that makes it easy for the beginner. Immediately after each principle has been proved, it is applied first in illustrative examples, and then further impressed by numerous exercises. All irrelevant and extraneous matter is excluded, thus giving greater emphasis to universal rules and formulas. Due emphasis is given to the theoretical as well as to the practical applications of the science. The number of examples, both concrete and abstract, is far in excess of those in other books on the market.

Plane Geometry Developed by the Syllabus Method. By EUGENE RANDOLPH SMITH. New York: American Book Company. Pp. 192. 75 cents.

This book has grown naturally from ten years' class work, and reflects the growing opinion among teachers that the proofs of geometry should be worked out by the pupils, rather than merely memorized. The list of theorems is sufficient for any college entrance examination. The laws of logic used in plane geometry are first stated in the most usable manner. The methods of discovering proofs are reduced to as few kinds as possible, and the definitions and axioms are given in quite complete form. The theorems are clearly stated, and the pupil is taught to discover the proofs by the application of his reasoning powers. The propositions are classified under heads suited to practical application to the work following. The exercises are numerous and helpful. This method stimulates the pupil to think to the limit of his ability, lays emphasis upon accuracy in the work, encourages originality, and develops individuality.